NEW-YORK and ERIE RAULROAD.—On and offer MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until Orther notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier, foot of Duancet, as follows, viat DUNKIRR EXPRESS, at 5 A. M., for Punkirk.

BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 5 A. M., for Junkirk.

BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Junkirk.

BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Junkirk.

BUFFALO EXPRESS, at 6 A. M., for Junkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations.

Passenger by this Train will remain over night at Overgo, and proceed the next moming.

4 Overgo, and proceed the next moming.

BOCKLANI FASSENGER, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers of the Prement, for Suffern's and intermediate Stations.

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been abandoned.

been abandoned.

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Every lary who has used them will never be without a box.

They are composed of most costly, rare, and valuable ex
tracts. No tess, herbs, rosking feet, so weekening, troubless neand injurious, are increasery in their use, as is the case with the

various injurious rectrums and compounds advertised and palmed

various migrious rectrums and compounds advertised and paint off as "female pills."

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causes of the suppression may be determined, as well as article of the utmost impuriance.

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## Legal Notices.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New York, motive is hereby given to all persons having cause against RICHARD DURYER, late of the City of New York, doesned, to present the sun, with vouchers that york, the took of the work of the sun of the collection of th

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of he Consts of New-York, notice is hereby given to all press having chains against JOHN O'REILLY, late of the constant of the

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N III SUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

## New-York Daily Tribune.

CITY MORTALITY: ITS CAUSES, AND MEDI-

CAL PRACTITIONERS.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: My attention being called to the subject of

inst., I am anxious to present a few remarks which, if carried out, would greatly tend to increase our knowledge both of diseases and their predisposing causes, might substantially diminish both. The usual weekly report of the City Inspector for the week last past exhibits an increase of thirteen deaths over those of the previous week, and a large decrease when compared with that of last year. These reports are evidently made up with the greatest care, and show, so far as practicable, the actual causes of the deplorable mortality in this City. They are designed no doubt to give a full and correct report of its health and unhealthiness, whether under the baleful influence of some prevailing epidemic or by the ordinary diseases peculiar and incident to the season. They set forth clearly and in a condensed form the names of the various maladies, but utterly fail in any synopsis of the predisposing and immediate causes, and thus the public and the profession are unable to devise the means by which the evil might be conquered. The object for which these weekly publications were directed to be made seems to have been overlooked or entirely neglected. We do not desire to know the number of the dead, but from the experience of their cases to find means of precaution and safety for the living. No thorough investigation of the predisposing causes and treatment of these cases has to our knowledge been yet so much as attempted. The localities are not set forth; their cleauliness or filth, or sewerage, not once so much as attempted. The localities are not set forth; their cleauliness or filth, or sewerage, not once so much as alluded to. No mention is made of the various and conflicting schools of medicine under whose medication the patients died, nor can we tell whether Homeopathy, the water treat ment, the old school mercurial doses, or the new school progression practice is responsible for the alaming deaths. The medical profession, though wanting in neither talent, ead or experience, regard this evil as incurable, or otherwise look on it with indifference. They have proposed no safe, simple and efficient treatment; though for Summer complaints, specific therspietic remedies have been discovered and are well known to all who have studied and are well versed in the science of medicine. No new plans are as yet devised for the preservation of public health; the sewers are as filtly, the market fruit as unripe, the houses as ill ventilated as though we courted the yellow fever (now rag far as practicable, the actual causes of the deplorable mortality in this City. They are designed no doubt to

made among the helplers and the innocent with indif-frence? Are there no means accertained and clearly defined by which the health of our children in this City can be ameliorated if not secured? An inquiry into the course of medication pursued in every instance might probably develope a sufficient cause for this in-creased mortality. We might find that some had passed away without the care of nurse or physician, and that others, in addition to the poignancy of their complaints, had to content with the nostrouss admir-

In behalf of the interests of the public, in the name of charity, and in justice to the regular physicians, may we not ask that the Inspector furnish as each week with statistics as to the medication or non-treatment of all cases resulting in death? Moreover, as there are various schools of regular practitioners, let him name the school to which the attendant practitioner belonged. Let a thorough investigation be made into these facts, and the failure of certain systems of medication, and the increase of mortality, will no more be unnecountable or unaccounted for. We would suggest that in these bills of mortality the facts of each case should be set forth under something like the following headings, so that we might know what localities as well as esculents and professing medical men to avoid:

Name and	Diagues.	House wer	Locality Clean or Flithy.	P'ayeleian's Name.	Course of Treatment	How long	General dies preceding the attack.
		-					

Let this report be duty consumed, commenced, and published every week, or every month, and the most beneficial results cannot fail to accrue both to the public and to regular physicians. To quacks we know it would be death, and therefore expect and are prepared to face their fiercest opposition.

E. M. WHITNEY, M. D.

No. 812 Fourtham, Aug. 17, 1855.

entrance of Greenwood with a lady to visit the graves

jected after the treatment we had received) we returned to the entrance, when this fellow again refused to let us pass, saying in a bullying tone that he had it in his power to pass in or keep out whoever he chose, without regard to tickets. I stated to him that we had come all the way from New-York to visit the graves of our friends, and, proffering him the tickets, agnified my intention of entering without his consent if he did not take them. He then in the most impudent and insulting manner dared me to enter, at the same time not take them. He then in the most impedent and in-sulting manner dared me to enter, at the same time producing a card signifying that he was sheriff or dep-uty sheriff, [I forget which,] and would by virtue of his office, prevent me from entering. The lady at this juncture positively refused to remain longer or to enter on any terms. I leave you, Sir, to imagine her feelings and mine as we retraced our steps to New-York, Surely such outraceous concluser, cannot be York. Surely such outrageous conduct cannot be sanctioned by the Company. By giving this an inser-tion in your columns, you will perhaps prevent the oceurrence of similar outrages, and muca oblige.

Respectfully.

A. J., No. 414 Broadway.

Sin: Will you allow me to correct a slight error that you have made in your review of the Rethschild

"They embarked upon the turf and for one or two years spared no expense to carry away its blue ribbos' by winning the brent. It is possible they would have neceeded in the race of '55 had not 'Orestes,' who carried the fortunes of the house not in the brent unfeirly dealt with the night before the rounning and he foul grain or two playfully introduced into his corn. This

good horse as a winner of the "Derby" of 1853 all good horse as a winner of the "Derby" of 1835 air along proved himself. And moreover "the Baron" came much nearer carrying off the "bine ribbon" of the turf last year with his horse King Tom, who ran a very good second to "Andover," the winner, and many supposed him to be a better horse than the latter, but unfortunately he met with an accident about a month before the race. If you will refer to your files of The London Times by the America, you will there find Baron Rothschild's horse Baroneton returned as the winner of that most magnificent piece of plate. there find Baron Rothschild's horse Baroneino returned as the winner of that most magnificent piece of plate, Goodwood Cup, at the late me ting there; and instead of having no horses in training, "the Baron" has a very large sund, and offered a very large sum for Wild Dayrell, the winner of this year's Derby, and did purchase Blooming Heather, (who ran second for the Oaks) for a large figure.

Your insertion of the above will much oblige, Sr. Yours most respectfully, J. W. C. New York, Aug. 20 1855.

[We insert with pleasure the above note, which fident of success. Orestes was certainly in form a magnificent animal, and in all his subsequent perfor oces, both at Ascot and Doncaster, highly dis-ting himself, and went far to justify the opinion of his owners. "King Tom," who was purchased from a farmer in Berkshire, for Baron Rothschild, by splendid nag, and at one time competed for the first place in the betting of the Derby of '54, but the Rothschilds never had the same opinion of his merits, nor did he achieve anything worth speaking of after. On the Saturday previous to the race, he received a slight injury in shoeing, which was magnified to suit the market, and sent him down on the list. But the Baron never considered it of moment, nor was it considered to have interfered with his powers. Though he ran second to Mr. Gully's Andover, the latter was an easy winner-Mr. Gully's other horse, which had pre viously won the two thousand guineas, lying quietly in wait. Both after the Derby of '53 and '54, the Rothschilds expressed their intention of leaving the turf, as Lord Eglinston has now done, and it was on this repeated asseveration in our presence we expressed a qualified belief that they had sickened of the turf. Since 54 we have paid no attention to turf matters, and writing late at night without any reference but our personal recollections, we may commit occasion-

What right have they to make use of such signs to allure the public into their offices, or I would say

"change, Sir," he answered, looking steadily it my face, "letters for France pay 25 cents postage." I supposed the youth to be on his swindling apprenticeship, and thought he wanter to go to the theater, museum or somewhere else with my quarter, and light his segar with the letter on the way thither. I asked for my letter and money and walked down to the Broadway Post-Office. There I found a man who took my letter and quarter and returned some piece of silver, at least silver-looking, which I guessed to have been formerly a Spanish or Mexican real or New-York shilling, though it was too smooth to be recognized for anything else but a piece of white

IS THERE LAW FOR SLAVERY ?

antagonism to the law of God or the immutable principles of eternal justice, is not law, and obedi-There is a controversy on this proposition, and the hew who maintain it are overborne by a mighty heat who would hardly daze to destroy the throne of the A'mighty entirely though they would be willing to divide power with it.

very numerous and intelligent class, "but the Consti"tution prevents the Government of the Union from
"baving anything to do with it in the States." Hence
Friedom must maintain a more defensive position
while Slavery is constantly aggressive. Slavery aims
at the conquest of a Free Territory, under an assurance that if she falls in her attempt she shall lose none
of her former conquests. The friends of Freedom are
beginning to have grave doubts about the profitableness of such contests.

One result of these questions is a want of that harmony of opinion and action among the opponents of

One result of these questions is a want of that harmony of opinion and action among the opponents of
Slavery upon which Slavery may safer rest her chances of perpetuity than in her own elements of strength.
And yet at the hazard, perhaps, of introducing another question for disagreement, but with some hope
that it may afford all honest opponents of Slavery an
opportunity of agreeing upon one point, which to me
appears of practical importance, I sak Where in the
Constitution by its letter, by its spirit, or even by the
intention of its founders (if we must go to that), is the
authority for the States to perpetuate Slavery withis
their limits?

Regard Slavery as in existence legally or without law at the adoption of the Constitution; grant that the migration clause confers the right to bring slaves into the country until 1808, and that some kind of grarantee is implied, famey what you please); grant that the representation clause means that slaves shall be counted; grant that the recaption clause relates to slaves. Still I repeat the question in another form: What power is there under the Constitution to prevent Slavery from becoming extinct, when all who were slaves at the time of adopting the Constitution, or who should be forced in previous to 1808, should flee or die?

To construe these clauses by any proper rule of construction in favor of Slavery, slaves existing at the time, or slaves to be imported, must be regarded as the subject of the provisions. It was then the slaves and slavery of the then present, and such as was to be permitted by the immigration clause, to which these provisions attached, not to a slavery in the illimitable future, for the existence of which no provision was made. The most unscrupulous slaveholder of intelligence, even the most impressible doughface must admit the correctness of this construction.

It is humiliating to make even the hypothetical admissions I must for the purposes of this argument, and yet when I reflect upon the immense influences that have been exerted to make the people feel [I will not say believe) that their supreme law guarantees or se-

missions I must for the purposes of this argument, and yet when I reflect upon the immense influences that have been exerted to make the people feel (I will not say believe) that their supreme law guarantees or secures the existence of Slavery for-ver, and that there is no relief but by disunion or revolution, I feel justified in srging that even if the Constitution is a thing of links and fetters, that they can bind no limbs but those of the aged, and that it has no extra manaeles for the recruits that are necessary to swell the columns of Slavery or to fill up the vacancies that death and flight are constantly making.

I would like here to leave the subject for a time, so that every reader would make an examination of the Constitution and answer, or try to answer, the question I have propout ded. I wish that each would do so before reading what follows.

I do not apprehend that it will be answered by saying that the States reserved the power of unlimited control over the inhabitants of the States, for this would effectually nullify some of the most important declared powers of the General Government. The only answer that has been given by the action of the States, or that can be given, is by the attempt of the States to make Slavery hereditary; and the only pretense of a claim that any slaveholder has to the person or services of his slave born since the Constitution, is that his ancestor was a slave, and recognized as such by that instrument at the time of its adoption. In 1753 the Colony of Virginia enacted "That all persons who have been or shall be imported into this Colony, by see or land, and were not Christians in their native "country, except Turks and Moors in amily with his "Majesty, and such who can prove their being free in England or any other Christians in their native "country, except Turks and Moors in amily with his "England or any other Christian country before they were shipped for transportation hither, shall be accounted slaves, and as such be here bought and sold, "notwithstancing a conv

(Slavery at that time in Virginia seems not to have been a negro question, or affected by color.) The Colony of South Carolina in 1740 enacted "that 'all negroes, Indians, (free Indians in amity with this

The Colony of South Carolina in 1742 enacted that all negroes, Indians, (free Indians in amily with this "Government and negroes, mulattoes and mestizoes who are now free excepted,) mulattoes and mestizoes who now are or shall hereafter be in this Province, and all their issue and offspring born or to be born, shall be, and they are hereby, declared to be "and remain forever hereafter absolute slaves, and "shall follow the constitution of the mother."

It will be seen by the careful examination of the constitutions and statutes of the Slave States that the only attempt made to perpetuate Slavery by constitutional or leg ale nactments is by statutes like the above colonial ones, declaring that "children shall be bond" free according to the conceded that any legislature can by any possibility have a natural right to enact such a statute, declaring the child "in scatra sa "merre" before it is born, while it is a foctus, a slave for life, it may be worth while to examine the works of our fathers who engaged in the work of providing new guards for the security of life, liberty and happiness, and see if they provided no guard against such west stress of legislavice power. ness, and see if they provided no guard against such monstrous abuse of legislarive power.

In the bloody codes of law-givers of ancient and modern times nothing is more repulsive to an intelli-

In the bloody codes of awayers of an intelligent mind than the cruelties authorized upon offspring for the offenses of their parents. The Common and Statute Law of England was not free from represent for this kind of crucity. Yet (says Blackstone) "Reprieves may also be ex necessitatis legis, as where a "weman who is capitally convicted, and pleads her premancy; though this is no cause to stay the judge" ment, yet it is to stay the execution till she be delivered. This is a mercy dictated by the law of nature, in favorem profits, (in favor of her progeny,) and therefore no part of the bloody proceedings in the reign of Queen Mary hath been more justly detected than the cruelty that was exercised in the Island of Guernsey, of burning a woman big with child; and when, through the violence of the dames, the infant sprang forth at the stake, and was preserved by the bystanders, after some deliberation of the priest who assisted at the sacrifice, they east it again into the fire as a young heretie—a barbarity which they never leaved from the laws of america? Rome, which direct with the same humanity as our own, "quod pregnan-

leaned from the laws of asscient Rome, which direct with the same bumsanity as our own, "quod praynam" its mulicris damnata PENA DIFFERATUR QUOD PA-" BLAND RESEARCH ROME PA-" BLAND ROME TO BLAND ROME PA-" BLAND ROME TO BLAND ROME PA-" BLA

The next hea est parallel I can find to these atroclous enectments are the laws of various nations that provided for the punishment of the offspring and relations of criminals and State offenders.

In ancient Rome the relations of State offenders were punished as well as the offender, by the confiscation of the criminal's estate.

tion of the criminal's estate.

For the reason that such punishment, "whereby his "pes'erity must suffer as well as himself, will help restrain a man, not only by the sense of his duty and drend of personal punishment, but also by his passions and natural affections, and will interest every depending and it was the boast of a Roman lawyer that he had two asons for despising the power of tyrants—his old age ad his wast of children; for children are pleages to

the prince of their father's obscience.

Areadis, Henorius, and Justiniar, made laws upon
the principle "sis esse presen uit nova est" (that the
punishment belonged to the criminal) and to restrain

the purishment of relations.

The Macedonian law extended even capital punishment of treason, not only to the children, but to all the relations of the delinquent, leaving no necessity for corruption of blood.

In Germany by the famous golden bail (copied almost verbacim from Justinian's Code) the investor

the sons of such as conspire to kill an elector are spated, as it is az reased, by the Emperor's particular density. But they are deprived of all their effects and

corruption of blood both upward and downward, so that ar attainted person can neither inherit lands or other hereditaments from his ancestors nor retain those he is already in possession of, nor transmit them by descent to any heir; but the same shall escheat to the lord of the fee, subject to the King's superior rights of forfeiture; and the person strainted shall obstruct all descents to his posterity wherever they are obliged to derive a title through him to a remote ancestor. — Black. Com., vol 4 388.

Previous to the American Revolution there had been various modifications of the common law by statute:

Previous to the American Revolution there had been various modifications of the common law by statute; and Judge Blackstone rewarks:

"And therefore, as everylother oppressive mark of feudal tenure is now happi'y worn away in these kingdoms, it is to be hoped that this corruption of blood with all its connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance, and the transitist agreements may in process of

with all its connected consequences, not only of present escheat, but of future incapacities of inheritance, even to the twentieth generation, may in process of time be abolished by act of Parliament.

Such was the history of some of the nations of the earth in regard to corruption of blood by attainder when by the first Magna-Charta of our liberties it was declared "that all men are created equal;" such it was when the new guards for future security were completed by the adoption of the Constitution, and it would be difficult to conceive of any stronger guards against the cruel and barbarous practices of other countries than those are cted by the Constitution.

1. "The Congress shall have power to declare the puntithment of treaton, but no attainder of treaton shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted." Art. 3, sec. 3.

Even the traitor's child cannot be depreved of any right on account of the treason of his parent, but lest Congress should at some time be tempted to revive this barbarous principle, for some other offence, the excellent limiting the powers of Congress declares that "No bill of attainder or ex-post-facto law shall be passed." Art. 1, sec. 9.

And lest some of the States might desire to exercise

this ocious power, the next section declares that "No State shall pass any bill of attainder." Tell us no more about the intention of the tramers of

the Constitution to leave the question of the tramers of the Constitution to leave the question of perpetuating Slavery forever with the States. Had they intended thus they would not have robbed the States of the power of corrupting blood; of creating hereditary dis-ability.

ability.

What though they might have regarded Slavery as an existing fact! What though from notions of poney or prudence they desired not to discuss the subject to the danger of losing the consent of Georgia and South Carelina to the Constitution! (No other States South Carolina to the Constitution! (No other States see med to care about sus aining Slavery at that time.) What though they provided for filling up the vacancies that should occur by death by promoting the migration or importation of slaves till 1808! What though they provided for the return of the fugitives! They were careful to give no power to Congress to perpetuate the enormity; careful to take away from the States the power of oreating hereditary disability by which alone it could be perpetuated after the slave trade should be stopped.

It is time that the memories of these men should be vindicated. It is time that the work of these hands should be read as it is It is time that that the popular delusion that seems to see the Constitution the exact converse of what it is should be despelled by sober reason and common sense.

Scates Falls, July, 1805.

reason and common sense. Sensen Falls, Jury, 1855.

A SOUTHERNER'S EXPLANATION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Siz: I notice a letter in this morning's TRIBUNE from " An Fuglish Traveler," making inquiries of Southerners about Slavery. He should have made his inquiries while he was in the Southern States, and then he would have been fully answered. But as I have a leisure hour, being detained here temporarily on my way to Newport, I will give a hurried answer. If he had looked carefully into the matter he would have found the slaves far happier at the South than the white operatives are in England or even in the Northern cities of this country. He seems troubled to think that some of the

slaves have light complexions, blue eyes and straight hair. New, Sir, this fact is of no consequence compared with the principle. Slavery is indispensable in any country where there is wealth, and as long as there is a colored race it is better to keep them slaves (even though some white blood is intermixed) than to starve the whole of the working white people into Slavery, as is done in Europe and in our Northern States.

Some class must do the dirty work, and it is fortunate that there is an inferior race of dark color adapted to the occupation. In this way our own race is saved from the degradation of manual labor in the Southern States. I wish to give the Englishmen a little more light, and also you Abolitionists, and that is, to say that we Southerners intend to make Slavery national and not sectional, so as to be an instrument of progress to the entire South, and the North also, if the North will con-sent. At any rate, we intend to make Slavery national even at the cost of forming a Southern nation—an independent Slave Nation of our own. The South will then be unfettered, and can go on in its own way to prosperity. agree with Calhoun that the North and Son cannot compromise this question. All compro-mises must be abolished and Slavery made na-

tional, or else we must have our own nation.

I suppose the Union could be dissolved without difficulty after an amendment of the Constitution authorizing it. The separation of the Methodist Church is a proof of how easily this might be accomplished, and also how happily. I am aware that this would not please the Englishman or you Abolitionists, but I nevertheless have good reasons to know that it will take place much sooner than you suppose.

I will close by saying a few words about Aboli-

tionists. I believe the leaders are actuated almost invariably from selfish motives. In fact, I have just been informed that your leading Abolitionist lawyers are such only to get business from the colored people, whom they defraud in the most contemptible manner. A TRUE SOUTHERNER.

St. Nucleia Hetel, New York, Aug. 14, 1955.

AN INTERESTING CASE OF MURDER.

A gentleman of considerable wealth, of the name of John Robinson, residue in Scark, County of Wexford, Ireland, was murdered on the 17th June, 1853, on his Ireland, was murrered on the 17th June, 1803, on his own farm in that country, by persons then unknown. Since hen one Patrick Burns was arreated in Ireland, charged with being one of the persons implicated in the murrer, and is still in juit. On information being obtained in Ireland that one James Whitty, who left there about the time the murder was committed, had conspired with the said Burns and one James Robinson and the description of the description of the description of the description. son, nephew of the deceased, to cause the death of the latter, Head Constable Thomas Doyle of the Irish Constabulary, was sent to Canada in search of Whisy. After having searched in vain in Upper Canada, where After having searched in vain in Upper Canada, where Whitty was supposed to be, he came down to Lower Canada and found him working at the water works near this city. A warrant was issued by Cot. Ermatinger upon Mr. Doyle's affidavit, and Whitty was arrested by our vigilant Water Police. Whitty, on examination, declared that he had left Ireland necanso he was aware that certain persons had conspired to gether for the purpose of unredering Mr. John Robinson. The reason of this conspiracy, to the best of his recollection, was as follows:

Mr. Robin son who was to be murdered had a brother named William, who had died about 12 months before

Mr. Roth sor who was to be murdered had a brother named William, who had died about 12 months before Whitney left Ireland, leaving all his property to his surviving brother. Mr. Robinson had also a natural son named Jones Robinson. Prisoner understood that no provision had be a made by William Robinson for this son, but that his surviving brother had given him £ 200 steriling, after the decease of William Robinson. James Robinson instigated one Patrick Barns and one Michael Whitty to kill his unde, with a view of obtaining his property. James Robinson, P. Burns and Michael Whitty proposed to prisoner for a consideration in money—but which was not given to him nor the smount specified—to kill the said Robinson; and upon the refesal of Whitty it was proposed to kill of our friends interred there) without tickets, and inquired if we might be allowed to pass. The porter in
a culty manner asked me if I did not know that I required tickets. I replied that I was savered of it, but
had forgotten to procure them in New-Arck and was
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PROHIBITION AT WORK.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.-The new Liquor Law of New Hampshire took effect on Monday of last week. At Manches er-by far the largest city in the State-a man was arrested for illegal seiling, but sworn clear by another fellow who testified that he owned the shop, and that the accused was only a tenant of the rear premises. The officer then attempted to arrest this switt witness, but a rum-mob interposed and the drunkard-maker escaped and fied to parts anknown. That, we presume, winds up all but secret selling in

The New Hampshire Journal gives the following account of 'the way it works' in Portsmouth, a city of some 15,000 inhabitants, and the only sesport in the

State:

"In this city the traffic has been thoroughly abandoned—at least, nothing is visible to the eye; and from the disconsolate appearance of the old topers, as they wander with hurried steps from one old place of resort to another, or are seen in brown study posted near the doors where they held firey converse with the now departed spirits, it seems a pretty sure sign that their old enemy is put out of their reach. It is mainly the improvident, penniless topers who feel at present the deprivation. The more moderate drinkers have laid in a slock that will last another year. There probably never was balf so large a stock of spirits laid up in families as at the present time. The casual observer could not help noticing the large number of demijohns, jurg, bettles, &c., as well as barrels, which have been taken from our grocery stores within the past few jues, bethes, &c., as well is taken from our grocery stores within the past few weeks. Some have laid in as much as they usually

weeks. Some have tan in its much sery consume in two years.

"The present week, up to Thursday evening, our Bridewed has been without a tenant. Not a drunken man has been seen in our streets. The shope and stoges where spirits has been sold are being turned to other purposes. And the good feeling with which the law is generally received speaks well for those who have to make the greatest sacrifices in observing it."

Connecticut.-The Probibitory Liquor Law of Connecticut had been in force one year on the lat-inst. A resident of Hartford (a city of 2,000 people) informs us that in passing through the streets freely frem day to day, he has not seen a single intoxicated person during the year. Not that intoxication is extinct, but it is rare and stealthy. Wretched men, who one year ago were in the Alms-House, are now living with and are a comfort to their families. glass of liquor is openly sold. A noble band, not recognized as even tinged with fanaticism, are firmly united in securing the enforcement of the law.

Indiana .- A private letter just received from a

populone county seat in Inciana says:

"Since the Liquor Law went into effect, not a drop
of alcoholic drink has been sold in this place, and none
can be had for love or money. Only two violations of
the Law have occurred in this county, and the violators
were very premptly and properly arrested, convicted
and fined." It is a superblaw."

NEW YORK .- A letter from a reliable observer in

New York.—A letter from a reliable observer in Schoharie County says:

"The Maine Law works well in this county, so far as I can lear a I hear of but two complaints arising under by provisions, both of which originated in this town (Schoharie). One man was locked up over night for being eaught drunk, and the next day released by paying a fixe o. \$10. The rum was given to him by a frier. I. Yesterday A. M. was arrested for drunkenness. He testified that he bought a gallon of whisky of J. D., innkeeper, near the Central Bridge. D. was arrested by the sheriff on a warrant issued by Peter Mix, Justice, and gave ball in \$500 for his appearance at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer, agreeably to the late decision of Judge Parker of this District. The sheriff entered the premises of D. with a warrant for search and seizure, but found no liquor. D. has given notice that it is his intention in future to respect the law."

MAINE. - The Portland Advertiser Bays

MAINE.—The Portland Advertiser says:

On Saturday and Tuesday five ten-gallon kegs of liquor were seized at the steamboat landing. They were directed to J. N. Hall, M. D. At the western depot five kegs were soized inclosed in flour barrels and packed in with sawdust; also a keg of liquor inclosed in a halffilour-barrel and one keg inclosed in a box, in all about 110 gallons. On Tuesday Marshal Plummer scized a flour-barrel with a 20-gallon keg of liquor inclosed. This barrel was on a wogon, but the driver seeing the Marshal approach dumped it off pretty quick into Incia st. Plummer rolled the barrel up to the lock-up, where it was examined and made to diagorge the "R. G."

Deputy-Marshal Ring also seized two flour barrels, each containing a 20-gallon keg of liquor, which some one had scereted in Dyer & Barstow's cooper shop, without their consent or knowledge. He also seized on Tuesday, frem schooner Eliza Ellen from Bosten, about 400 gallons of liquor. The liquor was in kegs packed in flour-barrels and boxes. Great pains seem to have been taken in packing these liquors so as to escape the eyes of our Police, but it was ef no avail.

CROPS AT THE NORTH.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 21, 1865. As I came down the road yesterday from Whitehall I found the farmers all along busy

with haying and out harvest. Many fields of oats are still green, and all appear so badly lodged that nearly the whole will have to be cut with the scythe. Grass appears to be heavy, and Indian corn is very green and full of promise of a good yield of grain and very large yields of fodder. Potatoes are generally in bloom and look remarkably well. Farmers are plowing in wheat stubble that shows a good growth in that crop. It is bad policy to plow in stubble in such a sandy soil. The ground should be sown with

clover with all crops of small grain.

Along the borders of Lake Champlain the oats are still green, and the corn looks as though it needed a long lease of warm weather. On La Prairie, this side of Montreal, the farmers are now busy in very large crops of wheat, barley, peas and early oats. Below Montreal they are beginning to cut wheat, and where I have just returned from that is from Quebec down the St. Lawrence 140 miles, the wheat harvest will commence in about two weeks, and oats will be eut from two to four weeks later. Indian corn is not grown as a crop, but in small patches it looks well. Potatoes are in appearance beyond anything I ever saw before. No flower garden is more beautiful. All the crops, though so much behind ours in the Middle and Southern States, are just as promising

as could be wished.

Two hundred miles north-east of Quebec last week, the atmosphere was cold enough for thick Winter clothing upon travelers from Boston and

New-York.

Ispersive and Revence.—About four months ago a searning man named Bargoyne Marcklett shipped at N. w. York on board the bark Mazzioi, bound for Liverpool. He left a wife and infant child living in a boarding-house on Grand-st. with ample means to subsist until his return from Europe, which happened about three weeks since, when he discovered that within a couple of weeks after his departure in the batk his faithless wife had taken up with another man, end that they had left the city. Through her cousin he learned that she had absconded with a man named Weimell who lived in Kentucky, but a short distance from Chicanati, and he immediately set off for this locality. Crossing the river he discovered that a person of that name owned a small farm in the visinity of Florence, and visiting that place he understood that Weimell was living with a woman whom he had lately brought from the East and who passed for this wife. Last Thursday night as discovered the abode of his truant wife and her paramour. It was late and they had retired to bed, and while exploring his way to the door of their habitation he was attacked by a cog, and after a vain attempt to pacify the animal he shot him through the head. The noise aroused Weimell, who came to the door, when Marcklett rushed upon him, and as the other netreated, shouing murder, Marcklett fired three ulstol-shots, and Weimell fell, apparently a corpse. The woman, who was in the room in which this traged y was being enacted, field through a back entrance and took refuse in a berr, leaving the child behind.

HENRY MICEON, Minimistrator.

I of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EUGENE LENOIR, ists of the City of New York, decoused, to present the same with voncater thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James W. Bavage, Counselor at Law, No. 192 Broadway in the City of New-York on or before the fifth day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of August, 1855.

HENRY MIGEON.

Administrator.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 11, 185A.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to the
Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. L. BANKS, an individual Banker,
(FHGNIX BANK OF BAIN SRIDGE), must be presented
at the Office of the Superistendent of the Banking Department
of the State of Now. Took for payment within two years from
the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of
the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given upjy13 law2yF M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate

SUPERIOR COURT—City and County of New-York—THE RROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Against THOMAS BARNABLE and BRIOGET his wife. Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the Defend ansi You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the compaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City and County of New-York on the 24th day of July, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number (6 Wallestree, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, excusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time sforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint—Dated New-Cont of the Parsons.

SUPREME COURT, Kings County.—DAVID
S. DRAPER and JOHN E. DEVLIN against ROBERT
JEANES.—Summons for a money demand on contrast.—To
ROBERT JEANES, above named defendant—Sir: You are
bereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, of
which a copy is herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of
your answor on me at my office. No. 3 Court-street, City of
Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive
of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid the plaintiff will take judgment for the sum
of One Thousand Dight; with interest from the first day of
Jannary, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-dive, beddes
the costs of this action.—Dated May 7th, 1886.

A. McCUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the
office of the Clerk of Kings County May 3, 1855. jy@ law12wF

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

City mortality by the article in your paper of the 13th

deaths which occurred last week were among children of tender years. This is no solitary instance of the vast number of children who die weekly in this City, and in the immense majority of instances we find someommon curable disease assigned as the cause of death. The amount of mortality among our youth is wholly unaccountable, under the supposition of content, or meeting, applicatory, the ambiguity of the disrect or unerring pathology; the malignity of the dis-cases assigned is by no means equal to the mortality Shall we forever regard the sad have that is thus

complaints, has to contend with the hostrons annum-istered by some pretentions quack, unable to form a correct or even preximate diagnosis of the disorder he undertook to heal.

In behalf of the interests of the public, in the name

Let this report be duly classified, condensed, and

A BEAR IN THE GATE. To the Editor of The N. V. Tribune. Sin: On Tuesday afternoon I found myself at the

BARON ROTHSCHILD AND THE TURF. To the Editor of The N. Y. 1 ribune.

family in to-day a TRIBUNE ! You say:

fool grain or two playfully introduced into his corn. This shee play sickened the Rothschilds of the curf, and we believe hey have not now any horses in training."

I may observe that "Orestes" never was such a

evidently comes from a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the subject. In the year '53 Baron Meyer Rothschild expressed himself thoroughly con-Mr. Edwin James, the Queen's Counsel, was also a

UP-TOWN POST-OFFICES.

Six: There is in the upper and middle part of this City a certain kind of shops with bright signs in gift letters: "Post-Office." How trustworthy are they?

allure the public into their offices, or I would say, their shaving shops? Are there any post-regulations for these Up-town Post-Offices? Is that the best accommedation the Department can offer to the thrifty, industrious, go-ahead inhabitants of the upper part of the Empire City? Are there not in this part of the City thousands and thousands of persons whose business does not call them down every day, who are obliged, every time they want to mail a letter safely, to loose 1½ hour and pay 1/ stage fare?

Here are the facts that suggested these questions to mo: As I live above Fourteenth st. and write once a while to Europe, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, being a mailing day for the old country per Cunard-line, steamer Asis, I went to Union-square Post Office to mail a letter for France. The effice was in charge of a boy 10 or 12 years of age, to whom I handed my letter with a 25-cent piece. He placed both aside very quietly, then looked at me in such way I understood: What else, Sir ? Mychange, if you please, I asked. 'No "change, Sir," he answered, looking steadily in my face, "letters for France pay 25 cents postage.' I supposed the yout to be on his swindling apprentice-

recognized for anything else but a piece of white metal.

"I want only to pay the American postage per Cunard line," I said.

"Well, that is right, Sir, one shilling," he replied.

"Strange," I remarked, "I never pay more than 5 cents down and 7 cents up-town."

Then my interlocutor offered me a bet of \$19 that I could not get my letter mailed up-town for less than one shilling. As I did not come to lay wagers and perceived clearly that I had not yet come down far enough on the scale of postage-reduction to feel assures of the forwarding of my letter, I asked it back again with the money, resumed my walk down Broadway to the General Post-Office, handed again the same letter and quarter through one of the accustomed windows, received 30 cents back, and returned home a little over-heated, but well-resolved never to enter again those little Post-Offices with showy signs at the window, and warn my friends not to go either into such offices, except when they do not care for having their letters forwarded or not; or when they want a retail shaving.

An Ur-rown Resident.

ATTAINDER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: Some say "there is no law for S'avery; there can be no law for Slavery; a human enactment, be it on a pirate ship or in a State, in direct ence to it is disobedience to the Divise law, to the findamental law, or the law of natural justice." IS THERE, OR CAN THERE BE, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW